

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

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A. S., a minor c/o her mother,	*	
CHERYL HINES,	*	No. 15-868V
Guardian and personal representative,	*	Special Master Christian J. Moran
	*	
Petitioner,	*	Filed: June 29, 2016
	*	
v.	*	Attorneys' fees and costs; award
	*	in the amount to which respondent
SECRETARY OF HEALTH	*	has not objected
AND HUMAN SERVICES,	*	
	*	
Respondent.	*	
	*	

* * * * *

Peter J. Sarda, Creech Law Firm, Raleigh, NC, for petitioner.
Heather L. Pearlman, United States Dep't of Justice, Washington, D.C., for respondent.

UNPUBLISHED DECISION ON ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS¹

On August 12, 2015, petitioner filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*, (the "Vaccine Act"). Petitioner alleged that she suffered pain, cramps, hemorrhaging and general discomfort. On March 24, 2016, the undersigned issued a decision denying compensation to petitioner.

¹ Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, the undersigned intends to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, the undersigned agrees that the identified material fits within this definition, the undersigned will redact such material from public access.

Even though compensation was denied, a petitioner who brings her petition in good faith and who has a reasonable basis for the petition may be awarded attorneys' fees and costs. See 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(e)(1). Here, counsel for petitioner gathered and filed medical records and moved for a decision on the record when further investigation revealed that petitioner was unlikely to prove her case. Thus, because petitioner's counsel acted in good faith and because there was a reasonable basis for proceeding, petitioner is eligible for an award of attorneys' fees and costs. Respondent does not contend that petitioner failed to satisfy these criteria.

On June 24, 2016, petitioner filed an unopposed motion for attorneys' fees and costs.² Petitioner requests attorneys' fees in the amount of \$8,820.00 and attorneys' costs in the amount of \$463.25 for a total amount of \$9,283.25. In compliance with General Order #9, petitioner has filed a signed statement indicating petitioner incurred no out-of-pocket expenses.

The Vaccine Act permits an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. § 15(e). Based on the reasonableness of petitioner's request and the lack of opposition from respondent, the undersigned **GRANTS** petitioner's motion for attorneys' fees and costs.

Accordingly, the undersigned awards the total of \$9,283.25. Of this amount \$ 9,283.25 shall be payable as a lump sum in the form of a check jointly payable to petitioner and petitioner's counsel Peter Sarda.³

The clerk of the court shall enter judgment in accordance herewith.⁴

² In the motion, petitioner states that respondent has no objection to petitioner's request.

³ This amount is intended to cover all legal expenses incurred in this matter. This award encompasses all charges by the attorney against a client, "advanced costs" as well as fees for legal services rendered. Furthermore, § 15(e)(3) prevents an attorney from charging or collecting fees (including costs) that would be in addition to the amount awarded herein. See generally Beck v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs., 924 F.2d 1029 (Fed. Cir.1991).

⁴ Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), entry of judgment can be expedited by the parties' joint filing of notice renouncing the right to seek review.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Christian J. Moran

Christian J. Moran
Special Master